London, August 14. Henry James has found a rather illustration of the position of the House of Commons with reference to the Home Rule bill. The House, in his opinion, has never given its sanction to this measure. "Mr. Glad-stone can no more say he has passed the bill through the House than a man could say he had passed an examination by knocking the ex-aminer down." That is at least a variation upon gag and guillotine, terms which, though accurately descriptive of Mr. Gladstone's new Parliamentary thods, become, as everything becomes by repetition, monotonous. The good American Gladstonian must not, however, allege that either of them is offensive. "Gag" was first used by the Irish and Guillotine by the Radicals. The latter are Mr. Gladstone's faithful hencamen, for the present. and the Irish are his masters; apparently for all time since he has no hope of a majority here-after-I mean in this world, not the next-without the Irish vote. There are those who regard that THE ATTACK ON M. LOCKROY. fact as of itself a sufficient explanation of his change of front and broken pledges on the question of retaining the Irish at Westminster. Neither the Radicals would be able to pass any of their Newcastle bills relating exclusively to Great Britain, without Irish help.

If the Unionists were alert they might do well to prepare a map of the Home Rule bill for "The Times" has done something to make it plain to the eye as well as to the mind by printing the text of the bill in two different sorts has been allowed to debate, or to discuss at all in committee, are in italic letter. The undiscussed portion is in roman. The page thus arranged consider one's self as standing in relation to them. makes the practical effect of closure visible to the with straggling cases of italic. Count the lines and you find that nearly four-fifths of the bill has been passed in dumb show. In round numbers, out of 1,400 lines, of which the bill consists, rather less than 350 have been to some extent within the actual cognizance of the committee, and have been more or less fully considered. The remaining 1,050 or so have never been debated, nor has any opportunity or means of debating them been youchsafed. What do you think of such legislation as that? But that is Mr. Gladstone's method of legislation.

What is the excuse? The necessity of passing the bill this session. What is the necessity? I know I have touched on this point before, but only touched on it, and I put the question again. Will some good American Gladstonium try to answer it to his own satisfaction? Will he say what he would think of an attempt to rush a constitutional amendment through Congress in this fashion? But a constitutional amendment deals with a single subject, consists of a few lines, and is an amendment and nothing more. When it has passed Congress it has, as every Americannot many Englishmen-knows, to go before the Legislatures or conventions of each separate State. is, therefore, when presented to Congress, in the first place, simple, brief, easily understanded of the people, and sometimes even by Congressmen: second place is subject to revision, sure of ample discussion, and cannot become law till ratified by three-fourths of the States. These processes consume, on an average of recent instances, about fifteen months.

Whereas the Home Rule bill, so far from being a constitutional amendment, is admittedly a constitutional revolution. It creates a new Legislature and disturbs an old one; sets up a new; executive, and a new judiciary: profoundly modifies the existing relations between Great Britain and that part of the Kingdom called Ireland; profoundly modifies the constitution of Great Britain as well as of Ireland; limits by devolution and without any sufficient safeguard for the exercise of the powers not expressly devolved, the powers of a Parliament hitherto Imperial and omnipotent: threatens the property and endangers in some cases the lives, and in all the liberties of a minority estimated at one-third of the whole Irish people; and does many other things of vast political magnitude, of far-reaching and at present immeasurable consequences. It is, in Mr. Gladstone's own phrase, twenty bills rolled into one.

Such is the extent of the contrast between the Home Rule bill and a constitutional amendment United States. If it takes the the United States, the most intelligent of nations with the best political training in the world, fifteen months to pass a constitutional amendment five lines dealing with a single topic, how long ought it to take the electors of Great Britain, of whom nearly one-half ten years ago had not a vote, to pass a huge bill of 1,400 lines affecting the civil, personal, and political rights of Ireland. transforming and revolutionizing the political relations of the two sections of the whole kingdom, and overthrowing that constitution of Parliament which has lasted for 600 years? What is the arithmetical proportion? What is the proportion of common sense, of common honesty, of a just regard for public interests and of a just estimate of the tremendous issues and responsibilities in-

Will the good American Gladstonian answer that question to his satisfaction? And when he has answered it will he tell us how his answer compares with the hard facts,-with the two months of Parliamentary time actually allowed the House of Commons to consider the Home Rule bill, and more than three-fourths of the bill, no time at all is allowed, and no member suffered to open his mouth except to say aye or no? worked out that sum will he then further apply his mind to the fact that, as against a subsequent reference of an amendment in America to eighty-eight separate legislative bodies, the reference of the Home Pule bill in England is to one legislative body, and to one only? Perhaps he will then think himself in a position to consider more intelligently the question of that alleged political necessity' which is, as I said, the sole excuse offered for the gag and the guillotine, as at present worked by Mr. Gladstone. He will find the necessity to be not political, but party necessity, and not altogether party necessity, but largely personal; a necessity arising primarily out of the advanced age of its author; out of his determination that the bill shall be carried during his lifetime and by himself; and out of the natura wobability that his life, or his efficient legislative activity, cannot be many years prolonged. The whole argument of political necessity might be summed up in the statement that Mr. Gladstone

will be eighty-four next December.

What are called the wrongs of Ireland have endured 700 years. Would it be too much to give seven years or seven months to the re dress of this vast accumulation of iniquities? They are to a great extent sentimental, as they spring from race fends and from class hatreds and from the conflict of material interests. They are far more social than political, and therefore require far more cautious handling. Many of the real grievances have long since been ed. There is not a people on the face of redressed. There is not a people of the by legison as for the Irish tenants and Irish peasantry. What remains to be done may surely be done

It is idle to say that there has been deliberan, or that Home Rule has been discussed in and out of Parliament during the last seven years, to the exclusion of many other more important topics. No doubt it has, if by Home Rule you mean merely the principle or idea of a separate Parliament at Dublin. But Home Rule in its concrete form is a very different matter, and, as we have seen, enormously complex. difficult, dangerous, and revolutionary. If Mr. difficult, dangerous, and revolutionary. If Mr. Gladstone had chosen to proceed in the first place as he did in 1868 with reference to the Irish Church, by resolution, nobody would have complained. It would have been fair to ask Parliament to affirm the principle of Home Rule; then to announce the features and details of a

bill; to give the country time to consider them; then to pass a bill in the following year. But during all the seven years of agitation, no man knew what form of Home Rule was to be proposed, and Mr. Gladstone himself said everything depended on the form, on the framing of the bill, on making the scheme practical and

Home Rule in that sense, in Mr. Gladstone's nse, dates from last February, and since last February he has turned his bill inside out, and on at least two of the most vital points, finance and Irish representation, has made it a new Can any political necessity for railroading great measure arise on such a state of facts Everybody knows the pretext is preposterous. Mr. Gladstone's age, the indifference of the English people, the desire to pass not only Home Rule, for which the majority do not care, but certain measures of reform for which powerful sections of the electorate do care, and go to the country on these last and not on Home Rule,-those are the real political necessities for the sake of which the liberties of Parliament have been sacrificed, and the interests of the Empire imperilled.

STORY OF THE CABMAN-POET MOORE, WHO FIRED AT HIM.

Paris, August 15. M. Edward Lockroy, at whom the cabman-poet Moore fired last Sunday, is the most deservedly popular man in Paris. He has talent, charm of manner and amiability. His wife is gracious by force of native sweetness. But they both have

social defect; they only keep those aptype. Those portions of it which the House pointments which it suits them to keep, and when they neglect them do not apologize. therefore never knows on what terms one should The cabman's great grievance was Lockroy hav-There is a broad desert of roman letter ing broken an appointment, which, it is true, he made with him in the hurry of an electoral committee room. Moore was to have gone to the beautiful villa in which M. and Mme. Lockroy moved after Victor Hugo's death. It is a short distance from the house in which he died, and in the same avenue which was called after him in his lifetime. The cabby knocked at the hall door at the hour agreed upon, and the servant told him that M. Lockroy was asleep and must not be disturbed. He then went over the way to a public house and asked the publican to get the windows of the villa watched and to let him know directly M. Lockroy was sighted. At the end of four hours this happened. Moore, crossing the avenue, mocked again, and was informed that M. Lockroy was not at home. The public house was again visited, and a third call was made at midnight. But there was no Lockroy to be seen. The cabman-poet wrote a letter, and then another and another, asking for an appointment. He explained that he was fifty-two, was weary of the box, would be glad small situation under the Government that would enable him to cultivate the muse of poetry, and thought that perhaps M. Lockroy, in praise of whom he had at public meetings in the electoral district that Deputy represents read many poems, might help him. No answer was returned to any of them. Said Moore to himself: "He has no manners, and needs a lesson. It is to be feared the cabman was as much under the inspiration of liquor as of the muse when to give that lesson he went and bought

a revolver. The first time he used it was last Sunday Lockroy was going into the house where his con mittee meets. A man asked him for 5 france. He said: "I have no change, but come upstairs and then I shall see what I can do." Hastening on he heard at the foot of the stairs a trigger click as though it had been drawn at half cock. He turned round and saw Moore holding a revolver and with his finger on the trigger. "Take care what you are about," cried Lockroy. "It's very dangerous to play with firearms." "Don't be afraid," was the answer. "It's not on full Lockroy feeling nervous, faced round full and his chest met the muzzle. The pistol this time was fired. The ball hit Lockroy on the sixth He exclaimed, "I'm assassinated," and fainted. But the tissues were not wounded, though contused. The bullet was flattened. It was been regarded here as the leader and most influential by a stiffly starched waistcoat and a fluential figure of the Faubourg St. Germain. He leather card case in the pocket. The ecchymosis is succeeded in his honors and dignities by his districts, when he happened to notice the carryal at son, Alain, who has hitherto borne the title of an intermediate station of an express train carrying one on the breast of Jules Ferry after he had Prince de Leon, and who represents the Morbihan a general and a small battalien of troops, on their

Lockroy is a son-in-law of Victor Hugo, and the son of a once popular actor, Simon, who took the name in going on the stage, on which the Deputy of the XIth District of Paris has east some lustre, both as a writer and a speaker. This accomplished Frenchman was born at Turin, and is of the Hebrew race, which one sees chiefly in his large and prominent eyes. His figure is slight and most attenuated, and proclaims him to be what he is, a bundle of impressionable nerves. On leaving college he joined the Thousand of Garibaldi, and went with that sublime adventurer to Sicily Mme. Cornu, the late Emperor's foster sister, got him appointed a member of the archaeological mission to Syria that Renan was to head. Rosalie, Renan's sister, went out with them, and they buried her near Reyrout, where she died of fever and Renan was near dying. The philosopher and the young Garibaldian struck up a friendship

which only ended with the death of the former. Moore is a Savoyard, though the name looks English He is a short, thick-set, rubleand per-son of fifty, with a bald head, bushy eyebrows and long mustache, and has long suffered from cerebra anaemia. Fifteen years ago he went slightly of his head, and made his conchbox serve as a rostrum. He rhymed and ranted. At that time his craze was Humanity in conjunction with the Revolation. The mob found in him the stuff of a Triboulet and delighted in his extravagance. He then became an orator at public meetings and strikes, but continued to drive the cab. Some nine or ten years ago Victor Hugo wanted to go to the Senate, of which he was a member. H could not find a tramcar with an empty After waiting some time he called a cab and told the driver to take him to the Palace of the Senate.

SUN-SCORCHED PARIS.

HEAT ENGENDERS QUARRELS AND VIO. LENCE-LETTER CARRIERS' PERQUISITES -DEATH OF THE DUC DE ROHAN.

To the intense heat that prevails here at the present moment must be attributed the abnormally large number of duels, of legal conflicts, of scandals, of newspaper controversies and of crimes of violence which have marked the last week. The high temperature has evidently affected the gayety and the good humor of the Parisians, and has had the offeet to anger. It is scarcely possible to open a newspaper without finding at least half a dozen process verbeaux, of meetings on the field of honor, or else or another, have failed to arrange for a hostile meeting, stigmatize one another as cowards, liars and everything else that is insulting. Among those who have been most conspicuous in this respect have been the Marquis de Mores, M. Clemenceau, M. Judet, M. Maujan and M. Philippe Daryl, a pen name which conecals the identity of the Communist leader, Paschal Grousset, who was sentenced to death in 1872 for his connection with the insurrection, but succeeded in making his escape, and was afterward included in the amnesty. To these I should also add the names Dahsynin, and of young M. Le-the son and heir of the great sugar refiner of that name. The duel between the two took place the day before yesterday on the Grande Jatte Island, and originated in the discourtesy of which M. Lebaudy had rendered himself the Comte de Castellane, have just returned from who had been his guest on his yacht, the Fedora, during a trip to the North Sca. M. Lebaudy was which were extected on board the steamer Angela. was declared to be satisfied. Another effect of the heat has been a revival

temperature is high, and elections, either municipal, provincial or parliamentary, are at hand. ties explain that they have decided upon this for the purpose of being able to make reports to their Government at Berlin on bridges, viawith inland navigation. It is even asserted by have been recently arrested while plying pars and manipulating rudders had in their pockets plans for the destruction of the bridges. Another law, likewise aimed at aliens, and which has just received President Carnot's signature, orlafts that every foreigner, on arriving in a locality to practise a profession, or to carry on business or an industry, must make a declarahis residence there, and that any person em make his declaration is liable to punishment by the correctional police, while the foreigner him- work,

by the death of the old Due de Rohan-

permitted to sell stamps, but also to take charge of all kinds of little odd commissions, and even to tender advice and information, a task for which structions," they are peculiarly well fitted, seeing that they are seldom transferred from one district to another, cast down, his lower law quivering, and his bare legs are seldom transferred from one district to another, and consequently become not only the personal acquaintance, but in many cases the friend, of almost every person in their quarter. Investigation shows that the threatened strike is limited to those parishs of the force who are intrusted with the duty of delivering printed matter, books and unregistered parcels. They are only 506 in number, their work being peculiarly hard, and inasmuch as, nine times out of ten, the printed matter delivered by them consists merely of advertisements, they are looked upon rather as a nuisance than anything else. With the other postmen, however, it is different. Some 1,400 in number, they receive quite as much, and even more, in presents and gratuities from the residents of their district, than their official salary. For instance, there are many of the great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain who make a point of presenting their postman with 1,000 france, or \$200, every New-Year's Day, and constructed the substance of the international content of the properties and the scholars of the sufficient so the frighteens call of duty, all this while was counting smaller than their official salary. For instance, there are many of the great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain who make a point of presenting their postman with 1,000 france, or \$200, every New-Year's Day, and after waiting some time he called a call and told the driver to take him to the Palace of the Senator. The cabby was Moore. He refused on mercy the senator of the called and the control of the called and the called a

to grief as Paris, and Alphonse Daudet certainly did right when he located the home of his "Kings in Exile" on the banks of the Seine. The list of the fallen grandeurs is a long one, including as it does the members of the former reigning houses of Naples, Brazil, Servia and Rumania, besides a number of Oriental potentates. One of the latter has, however, recently succeeded in rendering himself so objectionable that the Government has been forced to interfere and to transfer him, sorely against his will, from our boulevards to an out-of-the-way town in the interior of Algeria, where he will be detained under surveillance. He is a son of King Norodom of Cam bodia, with whom he has quarrelled, and who will not hear of his return to the far East, where he has played a prominent part in seeral insurrectionary movements. Bearing the name of Prince Duong-Chaer, he arrived here at the himself at the Grand Hotel, where he has been living since at the rate of nearly \$100 a day, all of which will have to be paid by the Government unless the Prince's baggage is detained as security and he himself indicted before the police tribunals as a mere hotel beat. He pretends to have some financial claim on the French Gov. ernment, which the latter, however, denies. It has decided to make him an allowance of \$3,000 a year from the moment when he settles in Algeria, where he will find another Oriental prince subjected to similar restraint-namely, the ex-King of Anam, who, however, takes his exile very philosophically, passing his time between photographing and bieyeling.

The new Duke of Uzes, who has hitherto borne the title of Comte de Crussol, and his relative, guilty in publicly spitting in M. Dehaynin's face. Lishon, whither they had proceeded for the purwounded in the breast by his adversary and honor. Their mission has proved fruitless. It seems that at the last moment the captain of the ship refused to allow the ducal coffin to be taken on board at of the annual spy mania, which generally makes Kabinda, on the West African coast, alleging that its appearance about this time of the year, when the casket was not of sufficient strength to withstand the voyage, and that, consequently, it might entail danger to the health of the passengers on board. The late Duke's negro valet, Charles, and an Arab named Sulieman, who arrived by the the inauguration of a few measures Angora, have returned with his relatives to Paris for the purpose of giving the Duchess full par-

ticulars of the last moments of her son. A lawsuit in connection with the will of a well known and popular ciabman, M. de la Chaise, has had the result of bringing into court as a witness the now well-nigh f rgotten Isabelle, who formerly enjoyed such world-wide celebrity bouquetiere of the Jockey Club. For years she had her dainty little stall in the entrance in the colors of the winner of the Grand Prix of gossipped with the clubmen and chatted with them about the current scandals of the day. There was scarcely a personage of importance in ing terms. No one knows exactly what led to her disappearance. But one day she vanished from her post and was no longer seen, either at the dub or in the weighing peddock of the ricecourses at Longehamps and Autenil. To-day she is little more than a memory and a tradition, the present generation knowing her only by repu-

IN HOLY RUSSIA.

COUNT TOLSTOI DRAWS A REALISTIC FICTURE OF THE LITTLE FATHER'S DISCIPLINE

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The London reading in manuscript Count Teletor's self finds his neglect in the matter visited with postonate defence of his favorite doctrine, "Resist Not Evil," and is written in even a plainer and more

and as Duchess de Roban is certain to the core as a still more important part than hitherto in the district court of instea; a body of policemen, with new red belts from which hang leaded revolvers, of all the nobles of France and Austria, possess about marshalled in order around the small band of Wittikind, the celebrated antagonist of the right of addressing the savereign as "ceasin." guilty peasants awaiting the just punishment of their Charlemance.

It was a privilege which, in olden times, belonged crime. At a little distance off was arranged a cross. The major portion of the reigning houses of to the ducal houses of Rohan. Lorraine, Savoy of silent spectators, some thousand men, women and and Bouillon. The ducal family of Lorraine has been absorbed by that of Hapsburg, while the corresponding to the district court the Government of Hapsburg, while the corresponding to the district court the Government of Hapsburg, while the corresponding to the district court the Government of Hapsburg, while the corresponding to the district court the Government of Hapsburg, while the corresponding to the ducal houses of Rohan. Lorraine, Savoy of silent spectators, some thousand men, women and callifer the district court the Government of the reigning houses of Europe claim to be descended from Wittikind, among others, King Christian of Denmirk, King Christian of Denmirk, King Christian of Oldenqueal family of Savoy how occupies the throne a short and touching speech, after which he ordered ducal family of Savoy now occupies the throne of Italy. The Bouillons are amalgamated with the Rohans, and hence it is the latter who alone return to the front. The first of the victims was the father to the front. The first of the victims was the father to the front. The first of the victims was the father to the front. nain to possess this curious privilege. The of a family, a man about forty years of age, whose Rohans descend from the reigning dukes of Italy probity had become proverbial, and who enjoyed the and from the Crusader Kings of Jerusalem, and among the titles of the chief of the family, who is now established at Vienna, are those of Dake crossed husself and lay down. A learned doctor stood a great-grandson of Wittikind. He obtained the of Bouillon, Duke of Montbazon and Prince of close by in readiness to remier medical assistance.

The two convicts first spat in their hands, and then wife. His son, Christian, assumed the name of Much alarm has been created by the ramors of the possibility of a strike on the part of our postmen here, who constitute such an integral and immen here, who constitute such an integral and im-men here, who constitute such an integral and im-portant feature of our existence, for more so than another beach to be fetched, and a plank to be fixed in any other capital, since here they not only are salue, and with the words, 'I obey your Excellency,'

ROYAL Baking Powder exceeds all others in leavening power, purity and wholesomeness; makes food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor. No other should be used.

ROYAL PATRONYMICS.

THEY DIFFER RADICALLY FROM THOSE POPULARLY ASCRIBED TO REIGN-ING FAMILIES.

There are only two classes of people in the civilized portions of the globe who dispense with of family names, the dignituries of the Roman Catholie, the Anglican and the Orthodox Greek Churches in Europe, and members of reyal and imperial families. prelates content themselves with adding the name of their see to that which they have received at their baptism, the "Primate of all England" signing himself "Edward of Canterbury, while the princes and princesses of the blood assume in a similar manner the name of the country to the reigning family of which they belong. This does not, however, mean that they do not pessess family names. The clergy, of have those borne by their fathers, while the royal personages, notwithstanding a widely circulated statement to the contrary, which I have frequently seen in print of late, are likewise endowed with patronymies which differ considerably from those popularly ascribed to them. Thus the patronymic of the imperial house of Russia is not Romanoff, that of the reigning family of Portugal is not Braganza, nor yet is Bourbon the one to which Don Carlos, the Comte de Paris and the King of Spain are entitled. I will even to further; the patronymic of Finperor William of Germany is not Hohenzollern, nor yet is Hapsonly case in which popular belief in this matter is correct is in the case of the King of Sweden, whose patronymic every one be Pernadotte, the name borne by his greatgrandfather, who was a Pyrenecan peasant, Moreover, there is no shadow of doubt as to the patronymic of the King of Servia, which is Objenovitch, inherited from his ancestor, the swineherd, and the same may be said of the ruler of Montenegro, whose family name is Niegoch,

origin, and the etymological derivation of which is from "pater," father, and "enuma," rame, l mean the name of the father, which has scended in a direct male line, and not that which has been assumed by reason of marriage with Pourbon became extinct as far back as during the reign of the Capet King, Saint Louis, in the twelfth atory, when his sixth son, Robert Capet, Count surviving member of her house, sumed. It is from this union that descended King Henry IV, of France, the succestor of Don ex-Duke of Parma, of the Comte de Paris and of little King Alphonso of Spain. To these I should add the name of young Dom Pedro, who up to the date of the overthrow of the imperial regime in Brazil bore the title of Crown Prince man, but his wife is a brilliant and elever woman, and as Duchess de Rohan is certain to take even a still more important part than hitherto in the

fashionable thoroughfares on the opposite bank she knew the kind of a picture she hiddle Ages was Count Eitel Frederick of

burg-Gotha, of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, as well as of the Prince of Wales and his brothers, and of King Charles of Portugal, the only person really entitled to the name of Braganza being Dom Miguel, the Pretender to the throne of Portugal, to which he stands in identically the same relations

Saxe Coburg-Gotha, was entitled to the nymic of Azon, to which are likewise entitled the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein and the Duke of Cumber and, who is a claimant of the throne of Hanover. The founder of the house of Azon died in the year 664; and was Margave and the company of which the Marquis of Este, in consequence of which the royal house of Great Britain has sometimes made use of the name of D'Este; notably the Duke of Sussex, a younger son of King George III, who gave the name of D'Este, after marriage, to

his morganatic wife. Although claims have been put forward to the effect that the reigning house of Italy is also descended from the everlasting Wittikind, yet no satisfactory proofs have ever been produ in support of the assertion, and the founder of the family, as far as one can trace, is Humbert of the White Hands, Count of Savoy, who died about the time of the first Crusade. patronymic of King Humbert is therefore Savoy.

A remarkable feature in connection with the

ancestry of all these reigning houses of Europe

is the fact that nearly every one of them has

strains of Semetic blood in the veins of its members, Alberia, Queen of Sicily, from whom almost every one of the new reigning families are descended, having been a daughter of the old Hebrew banker, Perleoni, who was the first of his race to be admitted to the ranks of the European aristocracy, Pope Leo IX ennobling him in the year 1116. Later on one of his sous, who became converted to the Roman Catholic Church. ascended the Papal throne under the title of Anacletus II. This, however, by no means constitutes the only source of Jewish blood in the royal and imperial veins of to-day. There are others of a fir less remote character. Thus, King Ferdinand of Portugal, the grandfather of the present King, had, himself, as grandfather, Hungarian Hebrew named Kohary, whose daughter and heiress married Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. King Carlos of Portugal is therefore of indubitably Jewish descent, and so, too, to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose features are remarkably Hebraic, and who is a grandson of old Kohary's heiress. A second of the latter's grandsons. Duke Philip of Saxe-Coburg, is wedded to the eldest daughter of King Leopold of Pelgium, while a third, Augustus by name, married a daughter of the late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. It is one of the granddaughters of the Kohary heiress who is wedded to the Archduke Joseph of Austria, while another has become the wife of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, the brother of the Empress of Austria and of the ex-Queen of Naples. Queen Victoria's favorite son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenburg, is a great grandson of a converted Jew named Hanke, established in Poland, and whose son won his way into the favor of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

And apropos of this Jewish descent, let me add in conclusion the astounding fact that the country which is distinguished above all others for its animosity toward the Jewish race, namely, Russia, is precisely the very one where the strain of Hebrew blood is the strongest in the blue blood of its aristocracy. There is not a single family of the higher grades of the nobility in the Czar's Empire which has not at one time or another during the last two centuries affiliated or intermarried with the four great princely houses of Bragagion, Davidoff, Imerictinski and Musk-Now, each of these claims to be descended in an unbroken and direct line from the Biblical King David, and, like the Georgian princely family of Gariel, are proud above everything else of their Jewish ancestry. Under the circumstances their undisquised antipathy to the unfortunate Hebrew subjects of the Czar appears, to say the least, to be illogical. EX-ATTACHE.

THE GORDONS.

A NOBLE FAMILY.

Mr. W. T. Stead in The Westminster Gazette.

The news published by "The Westminster Gazette" this evening (August 9) brought back a flood of memories, sorrowful and stern. For Miss Gor-don of Southampton was one of the few remaining links which united the world of to-day with the troublous past time when her brother died "In the far Soudan." It seems but as yesterday when, in reply to the telegram from Southampton that he had nothing to say, I left Northumberland-st. to hold that interview with General Gordon which led directly and almost immediately to his dispatch to Khartoum. Yet nine years and more have passed since then-nine eventful years full of the tragedy and the pathos which abound in our Imperial annals, and now the simple announcement of Miss Gordon's death recalls with painful vividness that episode of glory and of shame.

Miss Gordon was Charles Gordon's elder sister. Her house at No. 5 Rockstone Place, Southampton, was his only home when he was in England. It was the

should off the name of young Dom Fesion, should on the name of young Dom Fesion, should not used in the pathon which abound in our imperial and the pathon the dark outside of the country. The patronumic of all these prices is therefore, and Bourbon, but Cape Frinces, in the Cape Frinces, and the pathon which he was in England. It was a single more within the cape of the Frinces of Household, among achieves, the England and the patron with the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Frinces of the Frinces of Household, and the Household, and the

IT WAS ACCORDING.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Do you do whitewashing?" asked a woman of a colored man who stood on Bates-st. with a brush in his hand and a pail of the white mixture at his feet.

"Yes'm, I does," he replied, as he doffed his old

which he stands in identically the same relations as Don Carlos does to that of Spain. Wettin, who died in 1156, was a descendant of the apparently very prolific Wittikind.

Queen Victoria, prior to her marriage to Albert Wattin, etherwise knews as Prince of I does all I kin to oblegs, but if he family is 'ristoratic an' wants whitewash spit on de carpet derived any bert Wattin, etherwise knews as Prince of I does all I kin to oblegs, but if he family is 'ristoratic an' thinks de carpet can't be preved any